

desirous of disposing of his
land and management, offers for
lands and negroes, at prices so
as the attention of persons with
y in such property, viz,
elegant and highly improved
of the Rappahannock River,
the town of Fredericksburg, con-
taining hundred acres, four hundred
rod, and valuable timber, the
level, a considerable part of it
manufactured, and the whole of it
the culture of grain, small grain,
is the crop now growing will
er and effects are of brick, and
some scale, with a garden in
four acres, laid off with taste
with the choicest fruit trees,
and ornamented with forest
almost every description.

are adjoining the river, a grit
stone, containing the modern
a pair of stones, one of them
commands a large country out-
ed for merchant business, and
hundred dollars per annum.
grain of the farm, hopper five
three hundred dollars more.
tary our houses, for either con-
y, such as ice-house, spring-
e, offices, &c. &c. With all
and expensive improvements,
ered at a price which the lands
command. There are also some
and quarries of tree stone on
land generally called Clark's,
below Chatham, on the north
Rappahannock river, and within
of Frederickburgh, containing
hundred acres. About one hun-
dred acres of this tract is Rappah-
noin cultivation, and is well as-
corn, small grain, &c. the rest
rounding a height, which fur-
sute for building.

of land in Stafford county, ad-
ert house, containing upwards
acres. This is good farming
ral tenants on it.

of land in Westmoreland and
ers, containing upwards of two
in which there are also several
wo last mentioned tracts of land
ll tenements, or in entire tracts,
the wishes of purchasers.

land called Boyd's Hole, con-
hundred and fifty acres, on the
mac, in King George county,
a comfortable dwelling house,
a inspection ware house. Few
more advantages, it being an
a store, ferry and tavern, the
are at present kept there. The
been put in good repair, and
will rent for three hundred
the land is good in quality, and
nds in fish, oysters and wild

le Scite for a Mill, with 50
ining, in King George coun-
stant from the last mentioned
has been a mill here for many
ately gone to decay, the dam
entire, and the situation is a
equalled in that neighborhood,
ery extensive custom; the land
cedar, which alone renders it

ots and Houses in the town of
ut two hundred and thirty NE-
rest ages, sizes and description
y families will be preferred;
will be offered at a reduced
of these Negroes are at present
hatham estate, the purchaser of
ay be accommodated with any
as well as stock of every de-

any of the Banks in Virginia,
the district of Columbia, will be
ent for any part of this proper-
and bargains will be given, as
able to attend to property so dif-
to convert it into stock.

at a number of FARMS on his
e, containing from 2 to 400
encouraging terms, to good farm-
from eight to ten miles distant
George Town, and the City
nd convenient to the turnpikes
from Alexandria to the upper

William Fitzhugh.

OR SALE,
EGO BOY, about 12 or
Enquire of the Printer.

TED DAILY, B2
N • W D E N.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1805.

[No. 1430.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
11 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

1 hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in bls. tierces and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and] in boxes,

Mould and Dift Candles

Rainbow kegs, boxes and jars,

Fig kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. — Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,

Dulls, Plains, Kerleys, Negro Cottons,

Logs, Elastics, blue Trixies,

Climances, Russels, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Callicoes,

Ind Linens, Silegia do.

Quiburgs and Ticklensburgs,

Muslin and Muslim Handkerchiefs,

India Muslins and Table Clothes,

Buttons Handkerchiefs,

Cobard Threads, Hats and sundry other

Philip G. Marsteller.

Oct. 24.

For Cowes and a Market,

The Ship Ann,

Captain BRADFORD.

A few hogheads tobacco, and

casks or bags of coffee, will be

taken on board at a moderate

freight, and the usual advances

made if addressed to Messrs. Thomas Middleton

and Co. of London.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

A good assortment of German Lin-

ens.

Oct. 25.

For LIVERPOOL—(Direct.)

THE SHIP

UNITED STATES,

An established

REGULAR TRADER.

A part of her cargo being ready, the remain-

will be taken on moderate terms. — For

freight or passage, apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Oct. 15.

For Amsterdam—(Direct.)

THE SHIP

ALEXANDRIA,

Capt. William Weston,

will commence loading in two days.

Three hundred hogheads Tobacco, of her cargo, being ready,

the remainder and small freight will be

taken on moderate terms, with liberty of con-

cern, or if consigned to W. & J. Willink,

altered advance will be made in Bills on Lon-

don or Amsterdam, or Cash at the Baltimore ex-

change. Apply to

Washington Bowes,

George Town, or

Lawrason & Fowle,

Alexandria.

October 8.

For Freight, or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP

RHODA & BETSEY

ELIAS TENNY,

MASTER;

Burthen 250 tons, she has per-

formed only one voyage to

Europe, is now in perfect sound order, com-

mon for passengers and a first rate sailer, ready to

be ordered here in a few days; on application to

John G. Ladd.

September 24.

Wanted to Purchase,

50 well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts,

and 250 foul Chestnut RAILS.

Aug. 19. Apply to the Printer.

For NEW-YORK,

 The Sloop Maria,
Now laying at Ramsay's wharf,
For freight or charter, apply to
the Captain on board.

John Disturnall.

October 23.

CHARLES SLADE,

Has received by the ship United States, a general assortment of

HARDWARE,

Which he offers for sale on very moderate terms, for cash or produce, or on his usual credit

To Particular Customers:

— HAS ALSO ON HAND —

A few Franklin and Clore Stoves of different sizes—And Stove Grates of different patterns—And continues to keep an assortment of the best Cotton and Wool Cards, Bar Iron, Steel, and Cut Nails, &c. &c.

Oct. 21.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Twenty cases Claret.

William Hodgson.

October 16.

JONAH THOMPSON & SON

Have Imported in the United States, from Liverpool, a part of their

FALL GOODS,

And daily expect the remainder via Baltimore.

October 17.

FOR SALE.

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,

One box IRISH LINENS, real Colrains,

Ninety barrels BEEF,

Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,

One half pipe LONDON PAR-

Two qr. do. TICULAR MADEIRA,

And a few Sacks of

Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgson.

October 2.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by

Henry Lee to the subscriber, for securing a

debt due from the said Henry Lee, to William

Ludwell Lee, deceased, the following TRACT

or LAND will be sold at Public Auction, on

the premises, on Monday, the 25th day of No-

vember, ensuing, for ready money;

800 acres, called Hollis's Marsh,

lying in the county of Westmoreland, and state

of Virginia, adjoining the Stratford estate, and

bordering on the Potomac river.

(Signed)

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Oct. 17.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under

the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,

was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-

sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that

have claims on the same, are requested to come

forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the

concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-

counts are of long standing are particularly re-

quested to attend to this notice, and make

payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore,

Sc. 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately

FROM THE MONITEUR.

UPON some observations in an English paper on the subject of invasion, the Moniteur contains the following comment in a note:

And why does not the enemy come?—we shall see by the issue whose temerity will be chastised. We know your commander in chief; we have seen him at Hoedestadt and in Holland; one-third of the army of Boulogne would be sufficient to turn his daring enterprises to certain destruction. But whatever you may say on the subject, you know, as well as we do, what you have to expect from a contest by land. As to the maritime war, you undoubtedly have acquired and hitherto preserved a real superiority, but you were indebted for it, you still are indebted for it, to treachery. It was treachery that delivered up to you 30 French ships at Toulon; the treachery of the Prince of Orange acquired for you 42 Dutch ships; it was treachery, in short, that destroyed at Quiberon all the then surviving officers of our ancient marine. In spite of these advantages, so odiously acquired, and which we do not dispute with you, our squadrons attack you upon your own coast; the Shannon is blockaded, not by small vessels, as you say, but by a stout and fine squadron.

Your colonies had even arranged the terms of capitulation, and sent agents to treat with Villeneuve; but that was not the object of his mission, and in spite of the obstacles which he encountered in returning to Europe, though his voyage lasted fifty days, though he lost twenty days by contrary winds, he passed through the centre of your squadrons, and effected his junction. His object was not to attack your commerce, and yet he has done you damage, to the amount of twenty millions (nearly one million sterling.) In India a single French division made captures from you to a greater amount. One brig has taken a whole Newfoundland convoy off the Orkneys; our frigates traverse every sea: not a day passes without some of them entering our ports, and you have not yet captured one of them. In a word, you boasted you would attack our advanced line, which, however has often attacked your cruisers, far from the batteries, even in the middle of the channel, in such a manner that your ships, your frigates, and your corvettes, have sought security in their superior sailing. But two years have been spent in preparing for the descent, and the descent has not yet been made! It will be made unless you make peace. It will perhaps be made in one year, perhaps in two, perhaps in three years; but before five years shall have elapsed, we shall have humbled your pride, and that superiority which treachery has given you. As to the continent, think not that you may have allies there. You are the enemy of all nations, and every people will exult in your humiliation. But though you should exceed in corrupting some females or some ministers, the consequences would not be favorable to you; we should certainly acquire a new line of coast, new ports, new countries, and we should reduce your allies to such a degree, that we could afterwards turn our whole attention to the naval war. It is a singular conceit in you to think, that we could pretend, in one day, one month, or one year, to accomplish the reduction of your colossal power. Time is one of the means, one of the essential elements of our calculations. Have recourse, in such a situation of things to conspiracies, to assassinations; well and good. This species of warfare you are no strangers to. It is already reported that Drake is thinking of returning to Munich; Spencer Smith to Stuttgart, and Taylor to Cassel. France will not suffer them to set foot, not only on the continent, but in any place within 5 or 6 days march of its armies. Diplomatic assassins are out of the protection of the law of nations.

We expected to suffer some losses when you declared war. We might lose Martinique, Guadaloupe, the Isles of France and Reunion. What have you done? you have reduced yourselves to the sorry system of blockade, which does not prevent our squadrons from traversing the seas. Continue to blockade our ports, but keep your eyes fixed on the beacons on your own coasts, and live in perpetual alarms.

Should your insulted nation, continue to be the dupe of some men, who have divided the government of England between them, not compel your Oligarchs to make peace, and to be persuaded that we are no more those Frenchmen that have been for so long a time sold and betrayed by weak ministers, inactive kings, or greedy Mistresses, you are advancing towards an inevitable and fatal destiny.

We desire the peace of the continent, because it is in the situation in which we wished it should be. We might have augmented our own power, and weakened that of our rivals, if we had thought fit. If there be any state disposed again to disturb the Continent, it will be the first victim, and its defeat being reflected back upon yourselves, will render your dangers more imminent, and your fall more certain.

We repeat it; a just and reasonable peace alone can save you. One of our adages is already proved, and, since you cannot hope for safety but through the assistance of a power of the continent, "singly you can do nothing against France," and France will never suffer that you only should have vessels on the seas—the seas are the property of all nations.

BOSTON, October 15.

FROM FRANCE.—The ship Morning Star, captain Hopkins, arrived at this port yesterday, in 34 days from Bourdeaux. A continental war was considered inevitable. It was reported that the troops were ordered from the coasts to the frontiers of France—and that the military establishment was to be augmented with sixty thousand conscripts.

We have been favored with Paris papers to the 1st September, and Bourdeaux papers to September 3, received by captain Hopkins. They mention the continuation of the warlike preparations of Russia and Austria; but state that the emperor has offered to consent to the mediation of a great power, probably, Prussia, for the continuation of peace. In the event of a war the neutrality of Denmark is calculated on. The Swedish minister has contradicted the report of the sale of Pomerania to Russia. Bonaparte was on the coast at the date of the last papers. The French Gazzette are full of accounts of the celebration of his birth-day throughout France, Italy and Holland.

Borders of the Maine, Aug. 24.

It is said that the emperor Napoleon has sent an important declaration to a certain great court, in answer to the note of M. Novoziloff, in which his majesty says, that he accepts with pleasure the mediation of that court, to adjust the differences subsisting between him and other powers. Without giving credit to all the reports, it may at least be concluded, that peace has numerous partisans, on the continent who circulate their stories in opposition to the warlike rumors of England.

In one of the public prints has appeared the note which the Prussian minister Haddenburg, addressed to the French minister at Berlin, Laforet, accompanied with the well known declaration of Novoziloff. The note dated at Berlin, July 14, is in these terms:

"The undersigned minister of state &c. finds himself most reluctantly compelled to communicate to M. Laforet, Envoy, &c. of the emperor of the French, the office with which he is charged by M. Novoziloff, of returning the French passport, and of announcing to him the order, which the emperor of all the Russias has sent him, in consequence of the late changes in Italy and particularly of the union of the Ligurian republic with the French empire not to pursue his journey into France. The king could not but feel infinite pain at seeing thus confirmed the uneasy suspicions which since the news of this unexpected event, he has not been able to repress, upon the effect which might result from it, relative to the salutary negotiation upon the eve of being opened. The lively desire for the re-establishment of a general peace, with which his majesty has not ceased to be animated and which he has so often manifested, is a sure proof of the painful sensations he experiences upon this occasion."

BALTIMORE, October 19.

Arrived, schooner Comet, F. & Co., seven days from St. Augustine. Left schooner Harriet, Barnes, for Baltimore, ready to sail. Spoke nothing.

Also, brig Henry, Allen, 16 days from Havana. Sailed the 2d inst. in company with brig Alert, Russel, for Baltimore; parted next day off Matanzes. Left, ship Lucy Ann, Middleton, for Baltimore in three or four days; brig Two Brothers, do, ten days; schooners Virginia and Mary Ann, do, uncertain; and a great number of others, names unknown. In lat. 33 long. 77, spoke the brig Sally, Jones, from Matanzes for Philadelphia.

Also, ship Henrietta, Lee, 77 days from V. A. Left in the river Jade, ship General Mercer, Miller, for Baltimore, loading; Redrels, Norman, late of Baltimore, sold. September 5, in lat. 46, long. 34, spoke the Robt and Belfry, from Norfolk, for London. 19th, a brig from Liverpool, for B. & L. October 12, in lat. 37, long. 73, brig Maria, Carew, from Alexandria, for Lisbon.

October 20.

Arrived, ship Hamilton, Thompson, 79 days

from Vare. September 21, lat. 36, long. 6 spoke ship Audent, of New London, bound on a whaling voyage. Off the Western Islands was boarded by an English frigate, who informed captain T. that there were four or five large French privateers, that he was in search of them.

NATCHEZ, September 13.

We have received the following particulars of the seizure of the Messrs. Kemper, in a letter from Fort Adams, dated Sep. 5th.

YOU no doubt will have heard ere this reaches you of the taking of the three Kemper, but as you may not have heard all the particulars permit me to give them to you.

On Thursday night between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, an armed force composed of negroes and white men with black'd faces surrounded the house of Nathan Kemper, two miles north of the line and one mile from Pinckneyville, they in an instant broke open the door and some stout fellows believed to be negroes dragged Reuben Kemper from a bed on the floor out of doors and tied him, at the same time beating him with clubs, stabbing him with a knife or bayonet & giving him a severe wound in the face; about the same moment two or three fellows one of which was a large negro of the neighbourhood, and can be identified seized Nathan Kemper and dragged him from bed and out of the door, where he was tied in like manner. While tying Nathan Kemper, a stout negro man threw down his wife with much violence, where he held her until the party were ready to move. Nathan Kemper was permitted to put on his overalls, but Reuben was dragged off in his shirt without shoes or hat: the party supposed to be upwards of fifteen in number, now moved off, dragging the Kemper on foot every now and then beating them with clubs; 'tis believed when they arrived opposite Pinckneyville, a part of their force was detached to take Samuel Kemper, the younger brother, who was at his residence in Pinckneyville, & about half after eleven o'clock seven stout fellows burst open the door and dragged Samuel Kemper from a sick bed where he had been confined for a few days with a violent attack of the fever, he was very much beaten with clubs and with a rope about his neck was conducted to where the balance of these ruffians were in waiting, the junction formed they proceeded to the line, where a number of men were in waiting to receive them, the men at the line were commanded by a poor trifling wretch who calls himself cap. Alison.

The three Kemper under this guard were then taken in strings (the elder Kemper bleeding at several pores) to Bayou Tunicau a distance of nine miles from the line, and just before day light they were put on board a boat and sent off for Baton Rouge under a guard of 6 men; about 11 o'clock next morning they reached the settlement of Pointe Coupee, when opposite the residence of Dr. Towles one of the Kemper hailed and described their situation; although this was done from about the middle of the river, the Dr. who was in bed, sick, heard it, and stimulated by those feelings which are the attendants of every good man, he arose, mounted his horse and galloped down to the fort, a distance of about four or five miles; on his giving the information he had received to Lieutenant Wilson, the commanding officer he, the lieutenant, manned a large barge with some soldiers, and rowed into the stream, when after some little resistance the guard surrendered; thus was those unfortunate men who had taken an asylum in our territory saved from a punishment to think of which will make a feeling man shudder:—Samuel Kemper knew six out of the seven fellows who dragged him from his house, and horrid as it may appear two of them were his near neighbors, two others were from below the line, but Americans, and 2 others were negroes of the neighborhood, all of whom he has no doubt long ere this were to. Many circumstances have already transpired in the neighborhood of Pinckneyville, in corroboration of Kemper's assertion, the most striking of which is, That the two white men above the line who are accused, have fled below: there is not a doubt but a number of white men below the line were above with this armed force, but that negroes were most active seems certain. The citizens of Pinckneyville as well as all other places to which the news has extended are much enraged and wait in anxious expectation of some decisive measure being taken to bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of this horrid outrage: how far the act has been justified in the neighboring government remains to be determined by our superiors, but 'tis much to be hoped no time will be

lost in securing the white men who live above the line. The citizens appear to be all on the alert, no man considers himself safe where a few designing bad white men can exercise an influence over the blacks such as I have stated to you.

The following is a copy of a General Order which has been transmitted to Colonel Ellis, commanding the militia of Wilson county.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Washington, Mississippi Territory
September 9th, 1803.

SIR,

YOU will, on the receipt of this order, immediately assemble from your regiment the following detachment for duty, viz two captains, two lieutenants, two ensigns, eight sergeants, eight corporals, two drummers or bugle-horn men, and eighty two privates, to compose two equal companies; they are to be well armed and supplied with twelve rounds of ammunition per man. Not knowing the state of your regiment, by actual return, it must rest with yourself from which battalion you are to detach them. This detachment is to act as a patrol near and along the line of demarcation, to prevent or check irregularities of every kind. They are to rendezvous at Pinckneyville, from whence they will be detached to their different posts as soon as they are assembled, a return of them will be made, naming the commissioned officers, and reporting the strength and the state of arms &c. &c. and forwarded to the inspector at this place, when you will receive further Orders. In the meantime the detachment will be active as patrols examining all equivocal characters passing the line from below, and especially at night; stopping & securing any armed parties, improperly passing the line, as in some late instances; and in short affording all proper protection, in their power to the citizens of the United States and their property. The better to effect this, one Captain and his Command, will be detached to the East part of the line to be guarded, and take post on or near the Tickfaw, from whence the communication must be kept up to meet the patrols detached from the post near the west end of the line.

Every occurrence worthy of note can, and must, be communicated in this way to the Senior Captain whose post will be in or near Pinckneyville, and who will report either to Head Quarters, or to the Inspector's Office.

Should any hostile attempts be made, either on the citizens, their property, or the detachment on duty, force must be repelled by force.

To John Ellis Esq. Lieut. Col. Com. the 5th Reg. of Militia.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, October 23.

A letter from New Orleans, dated Sept. 1, says:—

"The topic of conversation at present is the arrest of a white Frenchman, now lodged in jail. (I understand from Martinique) who was attempting to effect an insurrection of the free people of color and slaves—his plan had so far progressed that, 10 days from the time of his detection, they were to commence their operations by firing the city of New Orleans at different points, which was to be the signal for a general massacre of the whites; "not even to spare the babes at the breast," was the order of their inhuman leader. Proclamations were prepared offering freedom to the negroes; and it is understood there are emissaries on the coast and at Natchez, that had their parts assigned in this sanguinary plot. Happily information was lodged with the Mayor of their intention in time to avert, for the present, the dreadful calamity."

Some days since, we announced the death of Gen. Eustace, in New Jersey. This officer served in the American war, and attained the grade of Major-General in the French army in the North in the early days of the French Revolution. The Rev. Mr. Scrimgeour of New-Jersey, at the request of Gen. E. on his death bed, has published the following paper which the Gen. read to him in a very solemn and affecting manner a few days previous to his death, viz. "A Soldier's Creed.—I solemnly and devoutly declare to you, Sir, that I am a firm and unequivocal believer in the blessed Redeemer of Mankind. My credence extends as far as vigorous and enterprising genius can comprehend the Divine Word; yet I look not forward from this limited distance with the slightest doubt or dismay: No sir, it is there [pointing up towards heaven] that faith becomes my

patroness and my present couch of plain, that I wait the joyful summons (Signed) John S. 1803, four after

From the N. 2

A SHORT

"The Election

one for the People

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"The election

one for the peop-

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the white men who live
The citizens appear to be
no man considers himself
in designing bad white men
in influence over the black
stated to you.

is a copy of a General Order
as been transmitted to Colonels
and the militia of Wil-

patroness and my guide; and it is from my
present couch of suffering, but not of complaint, that I wait, almost impatiently, for
the joyful summons of my God and Saviour.
(Signed) John Skey Eustace, 16th Aug.
1805, four afternoon."

(Continued.)

From the N. Y. Morning Chronicle.

A SHORT DISCOURSE.

"The Election in Pennsylvania is a proud one for the People."

AURORA.

THIS is an excellent text, given by Duane himself, a quarter from which it could not be expected; we shall make it the subject of a suitable discourse.

"The election in Pennsylvania is a proud one for the people." It has ensured the existence of wholesome laws, and preserved the constitution from violation. A set of men, enemies to law, which holds no commerce with crime, had determined to make a thorough change in the legal code of Pennsylvania, and with "the venom of destruction," sweep away the constitution, as a formidable barrier that impeded their progress in this great and glorious work of reformation. Duane, a fugitive from a foreign land, the history of whose life renders it not surprising that he should be an enemy to justice, headed this daring and lawless band. He sounded the tocsin of alarm, his cries were heard beyond the mountains, and the whole state was made to re-echo the slanders of the Aurora. Cheetham, Barber, and Holt, the parrots of Duane, repeated his calumnies, and prostituted their presses to this commander in chief of faction. A part of the legislature of Pennsylvania, frightened by his noise, or persuaded of his power, assisted in promoting his views, and in conjunction with him dismised the executive. The late election, "a proud one for the people," has returned them to their pristine obscurity. The councils of that state shall be no more disgraced by their clamors, nor the constitution endangered by their cabals.

"The election is a proud one for the people"—it has forever blasted schemes of faction. The jacobin troop, in idea, had already possessed themselves of the government, and parcelled out the public offices among their needy adherents; already in imagination the constitution lay prostrate; the laws abolished, and learning and talents deprived of subsistence, were flying for support to other parts of the union. Already was seen this political pestilence extending its ravages from the shores of the Delaware far & wide infecting other states, perverting order, destroying constituted authorities, persecuting science, nursing ignorance, and encouraging crime. The prospect was closed by a perspective view of the constitution of the United States, like a strong and beautiful edifice, tumbling into ruins.

Oh! how often does an inflamed fancy lead its votary astray. How often does the enthusiastic madman lay up for himself misery and disappointment. Ye ministers of destruction, who could plan such extensive mischief, and smile at the ruin of your country where are your schemes now? Where the castles your imaginations raised? Where is the sceptre you was to wield? Where the scourge with which you was to inflict unmerited punishment on the wise and virtuous? Oh! the gilded castles of a wild romantic fancy have been swept away—the sceptre is placed in honest hands, and the scourge has fallen on your own shoulders. Well may Duane exclaim, "this election has been a proud one for the people."

Again—"The people of Pennsylvania may well be proud," for this election has established the character of the state—The disorders which for some time past had existed in their legislative councils, had considerably injured their reputation. Instead of the calmness of discussion and dignity, which should ever prevail in public bodies of this nature, to whom so much was entrusted, and on whose decisions so much depended, the grossest personalities and the most shameful disorder had marked their deliberations. Reason was exchanged for passion, and the interests of the community nearly sacrificed to the interests of the party. Duane, a character we now trust returning to its original insignificance, was suffered to have undue weight with the legislature, and exerted that influence to the destruction of the government. The reflecting in other states viewed with anxiety and dread this conflict between order and confusion, principle and error. So great was the clamour of the Aurora editor, so unbounded his assurance, and so unwearied his efforts, that serious apprehensions were entertained for the political safety of

Pennsylvania. The present election has quieted those fears, and has shewn good sense triumphant over prejudice, passion, and political knavery. Most of the unquiet spirits that agitated the last legislature have been promoted to a "private situation," and we trust those who succeed them will avoid their errors, and take warning by their downfall. The hopes of faction are withered, the designs of wicked men are frustrated. The reputation of the state for stability in principle is firmly established—the declaration therefore of Duane is correct, "the people may well be proud."

But not only the people of Pennsylvania, but the friends of republicanism, of order and good government in every part of the union, have reason "to be proud of this election." It has afforded a precedent by which some may be encouraged and others may take warning. The reflecting part of the community, who viewed with terror the point to which this destructive tide was tending, will rejoice that its progress is stopped. The friends of order will make vigorous resistance to the destructive innovations and poisonous doctrines of the disciples of Thomas Paine and the Aurora, who are scattered throughout the union. The deluded followers of De Witt Clinton may in this election read their destiny. United with Snyder, with Duane and with the deadly foe of christianity, in indissoluble bands, a similar fate, and a similar destiny awaits them.

From the [Philadelphia] Register.

It has been the boast of Mr. Jefferson, and his adherents, that the United States have not, at any period of their political existence, possessed equal means to render the nation respected, and its citizens happy and protected in their individual pursuits, as within the last four years.

The public debt liquidated; (by their predecessors) the revenue (organized by their predecessors) in a course of regular and certain collection; the public expenditure which the national exigencies under a former administration, had increased by the equipment of a navy, and the maintenance of a military force, now greatly reduced—while the public income has been augmented by the extention of commerce, by increased duties on imports, and by the sale of public lands.

With all these boasted advantages, derived, certainly from other sources than either the industry or talents of the present administration—What is the actual condition of the American commonwealth?

Has the national debt been lessened, and in what proportion? Has the national character been raised? Have our sea-faring citizens, to whose skill and labor, and our merchants to whose capital and enterprise, we owe the very means of paying the salaries of our public officers, been protected either in their persons or their property? Does the American flag obtain respect from any nation? Does it exempt the ships that bear it, from the contempt of the powerful or the piracies of the most contemptible states? Are we not the common prey of contending nations, and at once the objects of aggression to England, France, and Spain?

Do our ships that chance to escape these outrages, bring from every quarter of the world, multiplied accounts of the most unwarrantable and aggravated injuries? Are our seamen impressed by the cruisers of one nation—and cast into prison or even murdered by those of another? Is one class of our citizens torn from their families, and another ruined in their fortunes; and the whole community deeply affected by their misfortunes? And do we suffer ourselves at the same time, to be insulted by the remark of our place-men, that in no period of their political existence have the United States been equally powerful as in the present moment?

A candid answer to this enquiry must call a blush into the cheek of every patriotic and independent American.

The misfortunes which accrue to a nation from the crimes or folly of an hereditary ruler, may claim the compassion of mankind—those evils which proceed from the incapacity of an elective chief can only obtain their scorn and reproach.

PROBUS.

* Fifteen millions of dollars, squandered in the purchase of waste lands, exceed all their savings.

FROM THE BALANCE.

In the year 1796, I resided at a small village in the State of Maryland. Amongst many others, I formed an acquaintance with Mr. D., who was considered one of the principal villagers. On political subjects we differed in sentiments; but as I consider the circumstances I am about to relate as wholly distinct from political sentiments, I shall describe neither his nor my own.

Being one evening at his house on a visit, the conversation accidentally turned upon some of the effects likely to be produced by the revolution in France. Mr. D. hereupon observed, that—"whatever ill effects the French revolution might have, it would, he hoped, have good ones more than sufficient to counterbalance the bad. Among the doctrines offered he considered as being far from the least important, the tendency it would have to open the eyes of those who had long been priest ridden, and made the dupes of priestcraft, in that once credulous and blinded nation." He was not without hopes that the benign effects would be felt by neighbouring nations, and even by his own dear country, America.

I was about to make some reply; but his imagination was too far heated to allow him a moment's time to listen; so without further ceremony he put into my hands a pamphlet, saying at the same time, "read this attentively; and, laying aside all prejudice, judge of its contents fairly and candidly." Without looking even at the title page of the pamphlet, I put it into my pocket, and soon after went to my lodgings. After what had already passed, I was not much surprised on examining the contents of the pamphlet, to find that it was one which had been published in France, and was calculated to overthrow all religion and order in society. It had been reprinted in America, (I think in the city of New York,) and had assumed an elegant English dress. The title of the pamphlet I cannot perfectly recollect—I think a part of it was—"Natural Reason, as opposed to Supernatural." It was written with the true spirit which actuated the execrable Napoleon, when, in the Hall of the French National Convention, he exclaimed—"There is no God, but Liberty; no Gospel, but the Constitution." In a word, the writer wholly denies the being of a God. In a short time I returned the book to him, and, had he not solicited my opinion respecting it, should have left him without making any remarks. On my giving a firm, unqualified, and decided opinion against it, he appeared to be considerably agitated, and with warmth exclaimed—"I was appre- hensive that you were one of those who have been blinded and deluded by the priests, those pests of society; but whatever they, and all the theologians on the face of the earth, may or can say to the contrary, I firmly believe, and unqualifiedly assert, that THERE IS NO GOD! His son, a fine lad of about five years old, was at this time sitting between his father's knees, and hearing him talk rather more warmly than usual, was noticing particularly what he said. On hearing Mr. D. say, "there is no God," I perceived that the little boy discovered considerable surprise. After looking a short time steadily in his father's face, he very innocently exclaimed—"Why, papa, if there be no God, who made the world then?" Then starting up and running towards the door; "I will," said he, "go in and ask my dear mamma." "No, my dear," said his father, "you need not ask your mamma; go into the yard and play. I will tell you all about it another time." He kept his word; and I am sure the Christian reader will not be displeased to learn in the sequel, that I shortly after found him carefully instructing this same son in the great leading doctrines of the Christian religion. Mr. D. has become a man of exemplary piety; and, as far as we may be allowed to judge from appearances, a sincere Christian. I have heard him acknowledge, that the above mentioned short question of his son was the first circumstance which arrested him in his mad career. The son thus became the successor to his deposed parent.

Albany, August 20, 1805.

FOLESTONE, August 26.
Inspection of the coast.—When the inspection at Dover, by the Duke of York, finished on Saturday, his royal highness, proceeded to the Folkestone Heights, where the 11th Light Dragoons commanded by colonel Thomas, were drawn up to receive him. The discipline, alertness, and proficiency of this regiment, drew from the commander in chief, very warm and merited commendation. The Martello Towers erected on and near Cob Point, and which commanded the adjacent bay, next occupied the attention of the royal party, who reached Sandgate, at 8 o'clock, where they dined with maj. gen. Moore. The brigade at Shorncliffe were ordered to be ready to receive his royal highness the next morning at 8 o'clock, but a very thick fog prevented these orders from being carried into execution before 12, when the atmosphere became perfectly clear.

The regiments of which this brigade is composed are, the first and second battalions of the 43d, the first and second battalions of the 52d, and the second battalion of the 78th, a highland regiment lately raised; to these are attached several pieces of artillery.

The ground was kept by a detachment

from the 11th light dragoons. The 42d were on the right; the 52d on the left; the 78th in the centre, and the artillery on each flank. The batteries and Sandgate castle were manned by sea fencibles, and the battery on Shorncliffe by a party from the Flintshire militia. His royal highness was received with a royal salute; he then rode in front and rear of the brigade, and afterwards took his station opposite to the centre.

The troops passed his royal highness both in slow and quick time, and whilst they were engaged in performing some evolutions the artillery descended the hill in different directions, taking various positions which had been allotted them. A sham fight was afterwards executed with the greatest skill and precision. The variety of the ground exhibited the troops to the greatest advantage.

His royal highness in the afternoon reviewed the troops at Braybourn Lees. Some unexpected orders having been issued by the general, sir D. Dundas, occasioned a momentary delay; but the 55th, a rifle corps, displayed great precision, as well as to battalions of the York, which had marched from Ashford. This morning, at the request of his royal highness, the 1st battalions of the 43d and 62d regiments were again drawn out, who went through several evolutions with wonderful precision, in double quick time.

THE STAGES

Will run between ALEXANDRIA and FREDERICKSBURG on Sunday, until the Sunday after the election of Congresses inclusive,

THE PROPRIETORS.

Oct. 23.

Oct. 23.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the U. S. crew, damaged on board the ship United States, from Liverpool;

• Bale Blankets,

• I do, Coating,

• I do, Torref Cloth.

P. G. Marsteller.

October 23.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

A N acre or half acre LOT of GROUNDS, (believed to be an ACRE LOT,) adjoining the improved lot of Mrs. Edward C., of Fredericksburgh; it is a corner lot on the street and fronts three streets.

Also, 200 acres of LAND, in the county of Goochland, adjoining the land of Mr. Thomas Elbridge, Mr. Samuel Smith and others, as well as upon a branch of Licking Hole Creek.

Also, a reversionary (undivided or divided) right of moiety of 200 acres, adjoining the town of Manchester, in the county of Chesterfield, as well as 200 acres adjoining the lands of Colonel Nathaniel Wilkinson and others, in the county of Henrico. They are offered for sale either on short or long credit, or discountable notes, or for cash, being very much in want of money. For further particulars application may be made to me at Mr. Morris, in Alexandria, or in my absence to Mr. Thomas Swann of the said city.

RICHARD DOGSON.

October 23.

Oct. 23.

ADAM LYNN,

Has received per the United States, from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of Jewellery, Plated Goods, Japanned & Hardware, which he offers for Sale, viz.

Gold Booket rings, ear-rings, seals, &c.

Plated castors, candlesticks, bread trays, coffee and tea pots, sugar dishes.

Japanned tea trays, in sets, or round, knife trays, snuff trays, canisters, tea caddies, plated Swallow Spoons, powder flasks, and shot belts, marking types and Reeves's colors, in boxes.

Shovels and tongs, green wire and common fenders, Bellows, hearth brushes.

Elegant Satin Wood Knick Knacks, of a new fashion.

Derbyshire Spurr Chimney Ornaments, Pocket Pistols and Dirks, Knives, Forks, Pen-kives, Scissars, &c. &c.

ALSO

A few sets elegant Cut Glass, Delft Dishes, Globe Lamps, &c. and a large assortment of

W H I P S;

Which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the manufacturers prices.

Silvers Ware and Jewellery made to order as usual.

TO LET,

A two story Brick House, in King-street, opposite Snowden's printing office.

Oct. 21.

Oct. 21.

House and Lot for Sale.

I WISH to sell, my BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on King Street, between Pitt and St. Asaph street—Dry Goods will be taken in payment. As the house is contrived, and the house nearly new, and sufficient to accommodate a large family, and completely fitted up for a store in front, with other convenient houses back, I think it needless to say more, because whoever may wish to purchase will see and judge for themselves. If not sold in a few days, I will rent said property for one or more years as can be agreed on.

William Halley.

October 21.

Oct. 21.

Just Received and for sale by
JOHN GRAY,

AT HIS
BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
KING STREET;

WRITING, wrapping and tea paper,
quills of a superior quality, and a general
assortment of school books and stationery.

Just published and for sale as above,
The history of North and South America,
from its discovery to the death of general Washington, by Richard Seward, esq. Price one
dollar.

October 11.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentee, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST,

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and
Stomachet Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the
most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine e-
ver before discovered, and are justly appreciated
for their singular and uncommon virtues for re-
storing weak and decayed constitutions, and all
that train of complicated complaints so common in
the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent*
Fever and *Ages*, *long Autumnal Fevers*, *Dys-
enteries*, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitt-
er for common use, and where they are known
they have taken the place and superseded the use
of all other bitters in public houses as well as in
private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.
THE great sale and increasing demand for these
valuable pills for these twelve years past, be-
speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved
singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fe-
ver*, *Jaundice*, *Head aches*, *Dysenteries*, *Billious
Cholic*, *Cochlearies*, *Female complaints*, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in
which these pills are held throughout the United
States and the West Indies, has induced many to
counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to
observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the
patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in
his own hand writing, or they will not be genu-
ine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.
A certain and safe application for that dis-
agreeable complaint called the *ITCH*. Price 42
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have
gained, the universal demand for them and esteem
in which they are held by medical men of the first
eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their in-
trinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks
of disorders, an early use of these pills often pro-
duces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight
or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizzy-
ness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysen-
teries, diarrheas, dropsties, &c. and a liberal
use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate
time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—
price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.
For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for
whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise
takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath,
which generally arises from scurvy gums and
bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly
esteemed by all those who value the preserva-
tion of their teeth, it may be applied at all times
with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in
sawdust boxes with paper directions. Price 50
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its
operation stands unrivaled. The most authen-
ticated proofs and respectable authorities of its
astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in ex-
treme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen
at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of blood,
and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stands
unrivaled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for
the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each
of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Me-
dicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-
some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials;
Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira
and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads;
Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-
seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms
for cash, or to punctual customers on a short
credit.

• A generous allowance will be made of
those who purchase the above Medicines by the
dozen.

Walter S. Belt.

Aquia, Sept. 28. (Og. 1.) sawf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on or about the 12th instant,
from the plantation of Dabber Belt, in Lou-
doun county, a Mchato Man named WILLIS;
about 25 years old, five feet ten-inches high; he
took with him a white and brown shirt, old fur
hat, nankeen pantaloons, a pair of old velvet do-
lling trowsers, stripped dimbush jacket, and
stripped blanket. Said fellow was raised near
Aquia, where I some time ago purchased him of
captain Harrison; it is supposed said fellow has a
pass and will attempt to pass as a free man. I
will give the above reward for apprehending said
Negro in any jail, so that I get him again, if
taken out of the state of Virginia, or Fifteen
Dollars if in this state, and reasonable charges
paid for bringing him home. All masters of ves-
sels and others are warned against harbouring
or hiring said Negro, at their peril.

Walter S. Belt.

Aquia, Sept. 28. (Og. 1.) sawf

March 27.

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY's, has
received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell for cash, or on short credit.

it, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloth and Calimanco,

Windsor Velveteen,

Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,

Fancy Moleskins and Florantines,

Silk Cloth and Velvets,

Sewing Silk, Twine and Thread,

Leno and Dragoons Mail Cloaks,

Gentlemen's Whits and Black Silk Hose,

Do. do. do. Gloves,

Do. do. Spun do.

Do. York Fur and Dorshire do.

Ladies' White and Black Hose,

Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,

Do. do. Work, Leather & Riding Gloves,

Satin, Lutestring and Persian,

Lutestring and Satin Ribbons,

Laces and Edgings,

London Hats,

Rose and Luffi Blankets,

Silk Rugs and Caddows,

Carpets and Carpeting,

German Osnabrigs,

Dowlas and Bed ticking,

Silk and Cotton Suspenders,

Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,

Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

OCT. 21. eod.

Elastic Suspenders,

Of various sorts, by the dozen or single pair, to
be had of the Manufacturer, lower end of
Prince-street, at reduced prices.

RICHARD HORWELL.

October 19. eod.

JANNEY & LLOYD,

Have received per ship United States, just arrived

A well assorted importation of

FALL GOODS,

Which are open and ready for SALE.

10th inst. 1818. eod.

JANNEY & LLOYD,

Has imported from the United States, from Li-

verpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 16. eod.

SPANISH HIDES.

2000 Spanish Hides just received
and for sale by

JOHN TUCKER.

WHO has on hand 70 hhd. and 100 bbls. MUSCOVADO SUGAR entitled
to draw back, and GROCERIES as usual.

OCT. 16. 31aw 3w.

ALEXANDRIA, 7th Oct. 1818.

TAKE NOTICE.

I DO hereby caution and prohibit all persons

from hunting with dog or gun, on my estate
situated on the Patowmack river, between Alex-
andria and George Town, and known by the
name of ARINGDON. Those who are regardless
of this notice and persevere to trespass, may rely
on being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the
law—having employed a person to watch and in-
form against all trespassers in future.

Walter S. Alexander.

October 7. eod.

TAVERN & OYSTER-HOUSE.

I HE subscriber respectfully informs her friends

and the public at large that she has opened
A Tavern & Oyster-House on Union-street—
Having good accommodations, and a number of
private apartments, where gentlemen may re-
gale themselves on the good things of this life

—she flatters herself by the assistance of her son
in law, that she will be able to give universal
satisfaction—Liquors of the first quality will be
laid in, and every article paid by

Margaret Myers.

N. B. She has as usual PORTER

AND ALE.

October 16. eod.

Just Published,

And for Sale by Cotton & Stewart,

A Key to Mylery of Iniquity

OR AN

Address to Men of Candor and

lovers of Truth.

By JOHN WEST,

Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium
of ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's
reflections; proving modern episcopacy to be spu-
rious, and human legislation in the Church to be
usurpation, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Boy, about 12 or

13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 12.

Douglass & Mandeville,

Lower end of KING STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE

Jamaica, Antigua, & St. Croix, & N. England

French Brandy, Holland Gin, & Liqueur

Loaf, Lump & Brown Whiskey & Whiskey Bounce,

Liverpool Brown, & Limington, & Cadiz & Lisbon

Butter in Firkins, Butter & Lard, & SALT,

Pepper and Pimento in bags, & Imperial, & Hyson

Young Hyson, & Hyson Skin & Souchong

Wrapping paper, & Gunpowder in cans, & Beef in barrels.

3 LBS. d

300 lbs. Inspected Herrings & Shad.

60 New Wheat Flour in barrels and half barrels,

selected for family use.

** We want to purchase 100 bushels of OATS.

October 14. d

FOR SALE,

Or Barter for Dry Goods,

A valuable Lot of Ground in see-

mples, situated at the corner of Prince and Pitt streets,

in the town of Alexandria, with the improvements

thereon, consisting of one Brick and four Frame dwell-

ings, a particular description of which is unacces-

sible, as those inclined to bargain, it is presumed, will

first view the premises.

Also for Sale,

The STORE on Prince street which I at present

occupy.

And to Rent, very low,

Till the 1st of October 1818, a comfortable back

DWELLING HOUSE.

George Clementon.